



# 1994 U.S. COAST GUARD OVERVIEW



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## U.S. Coast Guard

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### Overview 1994

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# OVERVIEW ★ ★ ★ ★

## CG COMMANDANT PRAISES COMMITMENT OF THE PEOPLE WHO MAKE UP A SMALL BUT DIVERSE SERVICE

Dear *Bulletin* reader:

It is a great pleasure to welcome you to our annual overview issue of the *Commandant's Bulletin*. I believe you will find that this "snapshot" of our service provides a valuable insight into the many facets of our United States Coast Guard.

For over 200 years, our organization has continued to evolve to meet the dynamic demands and priorities of our nation, and the global maritime community. The emphasis among our various missions has changed, but we have been stalwart in our commitment to the highest standards of quality public service.

As commandant, I am extremely proud of all the members of our diverse Coast Guard team. It is their hard work, professional skill, ingenuity and dedication that allow us to achieve our many accomplishments, every day, at home and around the world, and remain "Semper Paratus — Always Ready."

Sincerely,

*J. W. Kime*  
J. W. KIME

Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard

### ABOUT THE COMMANDANT

ADM Kime became the 19th commandant of the Coast Guard on May 31, 1990. He was nominated to the position while serving as commander of the 11th District, headquartered in Long Beach, Calif.

During that time, he also served as the commander of the Central California Sector of the U.S. Maritime Defense Zone, Pacific; and as

the coordinator of the Pacific Region of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

He graduated from Baltimore City College in 1951 and from the Coast Guard Academy, in New London, Conn., in 1957.

He received a master of science degree in naval architecture and marine engineering and the professional degree of naval engineer from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1964. In 1977, he was a distinguished graduate of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Previous duty stations include the *CGC Casco*; Loran Station Wake Island; the *CGC Boutwell*; 7th District in Miami; and four tours at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington.

Kime, who was promoted to flag rank in 1984, is a registered professional engineer, a member of Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, ASNE and is a Fel-



low of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers (SNAME). In October 1992, he was elected to a two-year term as president of the SNAME. He is the first Coast Guard officer to serve in this distinguished post. He was the 1990 recipient of the SNAME VADM "Jerry" Land Medal.

Among his many military decorations are the Department of Transportation Distinguished Service Medal, the Coast Guard Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit and five Meritorious Service Medals.

### THE COAST GUARD VISION STATEMENT

The United States Coast Guard is committed to continuous improvement of its performance as the world's leading maritime humanitarian and safety organization.

We strive to be the armed force offering the most challenging and rewarding career for the young men and women of our nation while preserving and honoring those customs and traditions that have served the country so well in peace and war.

We are responsive to changing national priorities. We are willing to explore new areas of endeavor and we seek a balance in response to our traditional missions in support of national security, law enforcement, maritime safety and environmental protection.

We are committed to providing for the welfare of our people and their families so that the Coast Guard can stand, always ready, to serve, protect and enhance our nation's maritime interests.



# TEAM COAST GUARD

DOING A BIG JOB AS THE NATION'S SMALLEST SERVICE IS 'OPS NORMAL'

**T**he Coast Guard is the smallest of the United States' five armed services. A full-time military organization with a true peacetime mission, the service numbers 88,000 strong with all of its components added in.

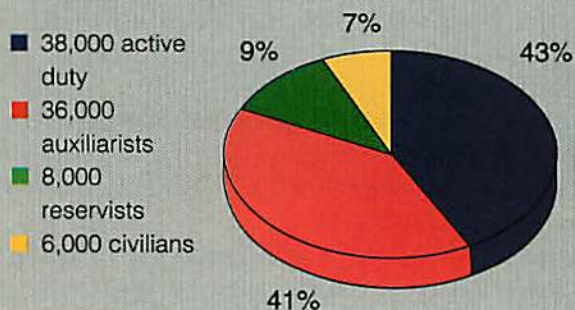
There are 38,000 active-duty members — 8 percent are women. Eight thousand reservists complement the full-time force, with another 36,000 volunteers of the Coast Guard Auxiliary giving support to search-and-rescue missions and teaching boating safety. Approximately 6,000 civilian employees round out the Coast Guard's work force.

The auxiliary is a non-military organization operating in a civilian capacity throughout the United States.

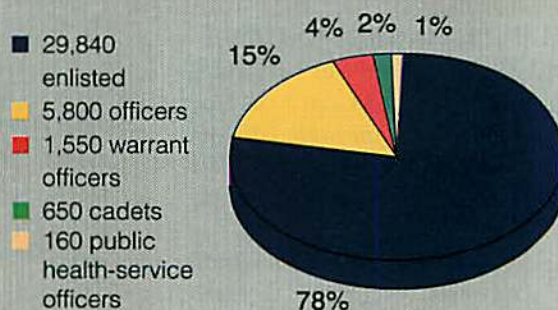
Membership is open to any U.S. citizen 17 years or older having at least 25 percent interest in a boat, aircraft or marine radio station. People with special talents useful in the boating-safety field may have the ownership requirement waived.



## COAST GUARD PERSONNEL



## ACTIVE-DUTY BREAKDOWN







Because 38,000 active-duty members, 36,000 auxiliaries, 8,000 reservists and 6,000 civilians get down to business daily, the maritime environment is a more safe-and-sound place.

The auxiliary has four missions including vessel examinations, operations, public education and fellowship.

The Coast Guard Reserve is another vital element of the team. Reservists are part-time members of the service. They receive similar training to that of the regular active-duty force.

Reserve members continue with monthly drills and annual two-week periods during which they augment the active-duty force at regular Coast Guard units.

## A well-trained enlisted force

The Coast Guard's largest active-duty contingent of approximately 29,840 enlisted personnel share a common starting point in their careers — basic training. The service operates one basic-training center, or boot camp, that enlisted members attend. Eight weeks at Training Center Cape May, N.J., give future Coast

Guardsmen the basic skills they need to be effective team players.

During their two-month indoctrination, recruits attend classes and hands-on training sessions including Coast Guard history, customs and courtesies, and deck seamanship. After recruits graduate from boot camp, the training never stops as the technology and professional requirements spur the demand for excellence. Most enlisted people go on to attend advanced service schools or pursue advanced academic degrees. Twenty-three specialties are offered to active-duty enlisted members.

## Distinguished officer corps

The service's officer corps is smaller than its enlisted ranks, and draws its commissioned officers from five sources: the Coast Guard Academy, Officer Candidate School, the Pre-commissioning Program for Enlisted Personnel, the Direct Commission Officer program and the Minority Officer Recruitment Effort.

The academy is the largest source of future officers. The historic sailing town of New London, Conn., is home to the country's smallest service academy. Six of every 10 commissioned officers graduate as ensigns from the academy, earning bachelor of science degrees.

The four-year school accepts applicants solely on personal merit and not by congressional appointment.

Like enlisted members, officers also have the opportunity for advanced training. Post-graduate schools offer commissioned officers a chance to advance their abilities in various disciplines.

## ENLISTED SPECIALTIES

Aviation Electrician's Mate .....	AE
Aviation Electronics Technician .....	AT
Aviation Machinist's Mate .....	AD
Aviation Structural Mechanic .....	AM
Aviation Survivalman .....	ASM
Boatswain's Mate .....	BM
Damage Controlman .....	DC
*Data Processing Technician .....	DP
Electrician's Mate .....	EM
Electronics Technician .....	ET
*Fire & Safety Technician .....	FS
Fire Control Technician .....	FT
Gunner's Mate .....	GM
Health Services Technician .....	HS
*Investigator .....	IV
Machinery Technician .....	MK
Marine Science Technician .....	MST
Musician's Mate .....	MU
*Port Securityman .....	PS
Public Affairs Specialist .....	PA
Quartermaster .....	QM
Radarman .....	RD
Radioman .....	RM
Storekeeper .....	SK
Subsistence Specialist .....	SS
Telephone Technician .....	TT
Yeoman .....	YN

\* Reserve-only ratings





# DAILY OPERATIONS

COAST GUARD PEOPLE SERVE VARIED PUBLIC NEEDS

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Promotes safe and efficient passage of marine and air traffic by providing continuous and accurate, all-weather radionavigation service. Maintains short- and long-range aids to navigation such as lighthouses and buoys. Operates long-range radionavigation transmitters including loran and Omega. There are 50,600 federal and 48,000 private aids to navigation.

## BOATING SAFETY

Reduces the risk of loss of life, personal injury and property damage in recreational boating. Improves boating safety, fostering greater development, use and enjoyment of all U.S. waters.

## DEFENSE OPERATIONS

Maintains constant readiness. Provides Coast Guard operating units with the combat capability necessary to function effectively as an armed, naval force. Coast Guard flag officers serve on the *Navguard* Board

which coordinates Coast Guard and Navy policy in areas of mutual interest.

In peacetime, Maritime Defense Zone commanders are responsible for coastal defense planning and exercises. In wartime, they conduct port security duties and U.S. coastal defensive operations within 200 miles offshore. The service has participated in all major national conflicts, earning 33 campaign and battle streamers since 1790.

## ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE

Minimizes damage from pollutants released in the coastal zone. Reduces threats to the marine environment from potential spills of oil or hazardous substances. Helps develop national and international pollution response plans and operates the National Strike Force.

## ICE OPERATIONS

Promotes maritime transportation in ice-laden polar and domestic waters by providing icebreaking capability for federal and scientific organizations. Keeps domestic shipping routes and ports open year-round to meet the reasonable demands of commerce. Polar ice operations are conducted by two large icebreakers, while domestic opera-



## COAST GUARD MISSIONS:

SMALL ORGANIZATION RESPONDS TO A VARIETY OF MARITIME ACTIVITIES, SHIFTING EMPHASIS WHEN THE NEED ARISES

The Coast Guard, the primary federal agency with maritime authority for the United States, is a complex organization of people, ships, aircraft, boats and shore stations.

In a service that is decentralized administratively and operationally, Coast Guard people respond to tasks in several mission and program areas.

The Coast Guard's multi-mission approach permits a rela-

tively small organization to respond to public needs in a wide variety of maritime activities and to shift emphasis on short notice when the need arises.

The Coast Guard's four main missions are maritime law enforcement, maritime safety, environmental protection and national security.

These missions mandate the Coast Guard to:



tions are handled by a mix of icebreakers, cutters and tugs.

## MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT

Enforces all federal laws on, under and over the high seas and waters under U.S. jurisdiction. Interdicts drug smugglers and illegal migrants. Enforces fisheries regulations and the Exclusive Economic Zone out to 200 miles at sea, the U.S. continental shelf, and any other U.S. territory or possession.

## MARINE INSPECTION

Minimizes deaths, injuries, property loss and environmental damage by developing and enforcing standards and policies for the safe design, construction, maintenance and operation of commercial vessels and offshore facilities. Issues certificates of documentation for U.S.-flagged vessels engaging in the coastwise, Great Lakes, fishing and registry trades, and endorses documents for recreational vessels. Conducts a fishing vessel safety program which includes voluntary dockside examinations.

## MARINE LICENSING

Issues new, renewed and upgraded licenses for officers and seamen. Regulates the manning of commercial vessels to ensure all vessels are adequately manned with a minimum number of qualified crewmen to safely operate the vessel.

## MARINE SCIENCE

Provides weather and oceanographic services for other Coast Guard programs and federal services. Operates International Ice Patrol, which charts iceberg movement into shipping lanes. Provides daily weather reports to the

National Weather Service.

## PORT SAFETY & SECURITY

Safeguards ports, waterways, waterfront facilities, vessels and people working in them, from accidental or intentional damage, disruption, destruction or injury. Manages port safety, port security and environmental protection concerns.

## SEARCH AND RESCUE

Renders aid to people in distress and their property in the marine environment. Serves as maritime SAR coordinator within the National SAR Plan. Maintains SAR facilities along U.S. coasts as well as Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Great Lakes and internal U. S. waterways. Operates the Automated Mutual-assistance Vessel Rescue system – AMVER – and helped design the SART system – satellites picking up emergency locating transmitters or emergency position-indicating radiobeacons.

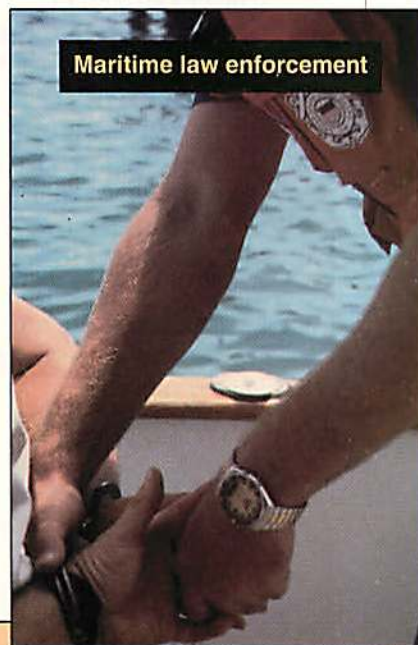
## WATERWAYS MANAGEMENT

Involves the interrelationship between three entities — ships, waterways and facilities including docks, bridges, and piers. These relationships are governed by rules and regulations covering navigation, tankers, bridges, radiotelephones and vessel traffic services. Overlaps several Coast Guard programs, as well as waterways programs of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

### Environmental protection



### Maritime law enforcement



- Remain constantly ready to defend the United States, ensure national security and protect national interests.
- Minimize loss of life and property, personal injury and property damage at sea and in U.S. waters.
- Enforce U.S. laws and international agreements of the United States.
- Ensure the safety and security of marine transportation, ports, waterways and shore facilities.
- Promote marine transportation and other waterborne activity in support of national economic, scientific,

defense and social needs.

- Protect the marine environment and its wildlife.
- Ensure effective U.S. presence in polar regions.
- Project the interests of the United States in relationships with other maritime nations around the world.
- Assist other agencies in performance of their duties and cooperate in joint maritime ventures.
- Provide an effective maritime communications system.
- When directed by the president, operate as a service in the Navy.



## HISTORY SPANNING MORE THAN 2 CENTURIES

**T**he history of the U.S. Coast Guard is as diverse as it is long — spanning more than 200 years.

The service has always been the federal government's principal maritime law-enforcement agency.

The Revenue Cutter Service — forebearer of the Coast Guard — was established in 1790 under the Department of the Treasury. Congress authorized the building of the first fleet of 10 cutters.

The service was renamed the Coast Guard in January 1915 when it merged with the Lifesaving Service, which began in 1878.

The Lighthouse Service, originally established in 1789, joined the Coast

Guard in 1939. Later, the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection was permanently transferred to the Coast Guard in 1946.

After 177 years in the Treasury Department, the Coast Guard transferred to the newly formed Department of Transportation April 1, 1967. The service has remained within DOT to the present.

## TODAY'S COAST GUARD

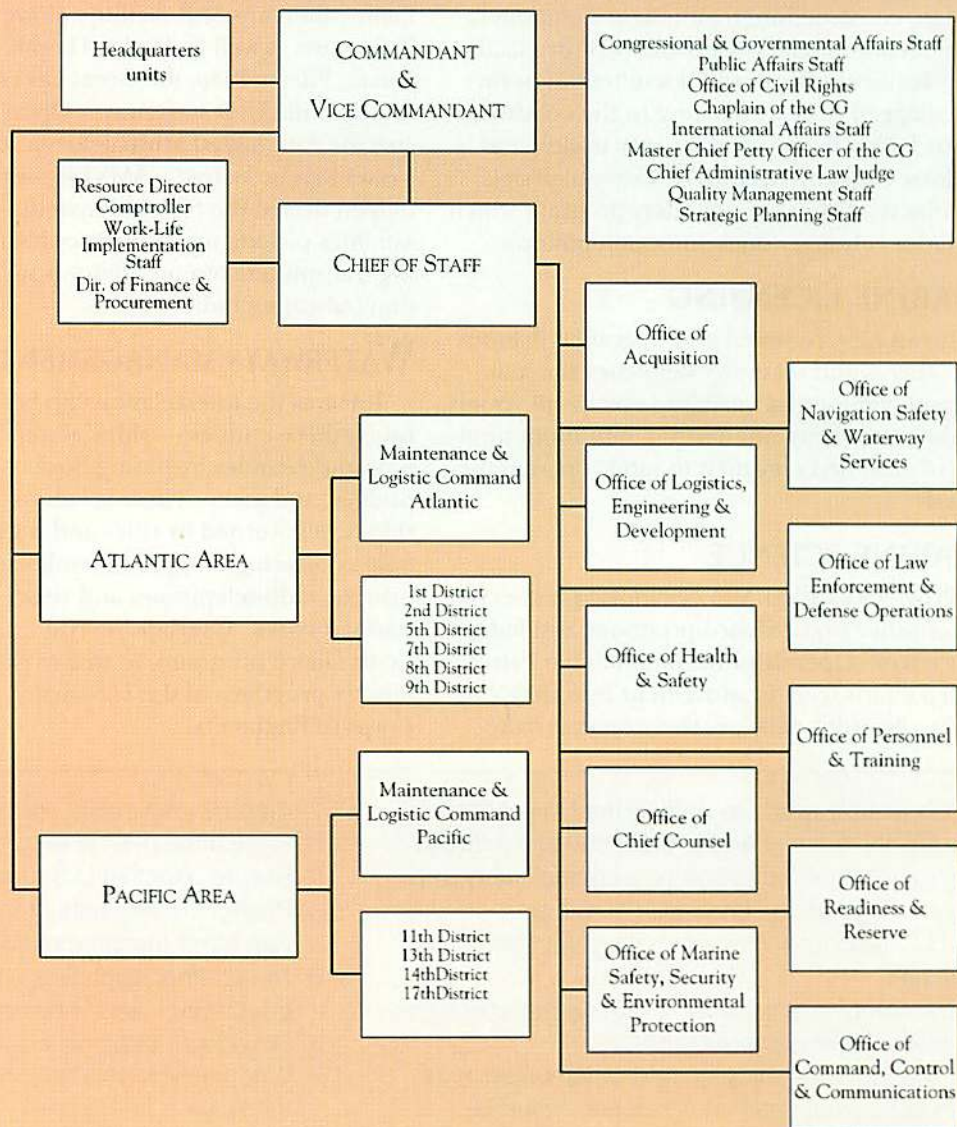
► IN TIME OF WAR, OR PRESIDENTIAL DECREE, THE COAST GUARD REPORTS TO THE U.S. NAVY, OTHERWISE, ORGANIZATIONALLY IT REMAINS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

► THE COAST GUARD IS THE SMALLEST OF THE FIVE U.S. ARMED SERVICES.

► IT IS THE LARGEST COAST GUARD IN THE WORLD.

► IT IS THE 12TH LARGEST NAVY — IN NUMBER OF VESSELS — IN THE WORLD.

► IT IS THE 7TH LARGEST NAVAL AIR FORCE IN THE WORLD.





# FROM SHORE TO SHORE

## THE SEA ISN'T THE ONLY PLACE THE CG REMAINS READY

**J**ust as the Coast Guard's missions are diverse, so are the types and locations of its units — both afloat and ashore. As the service fulfills its many missions along U.S. shores and the nation's internal waterways, shore-based personnel find themselves assigned to a variety of units within the continental United States and abroad.

### SHORE UNIT TOTALS

Aids-to-navigation teams.....	65
Large air stations .....	16
Small air stations.....	9
Bases .....	15
Smallboat stations.....	166
Group offices .....	54
Light stations.....	1
Loran-C stations.....	28
Marine safety offices .....	43
Marine inspection offices.....	2
Communications stations.....	8
Port security units .....	3
Vessel traffic services .....	8
Captains of the port.....	47

### HEADQUARTERS UNITS

Headquarters .....	Washington
Intelligence Coordination Center .....	Washington
Marine Safety Center.....	Washington
Air Station Washington .....	Washington
Military Personnel Command.....	Washington
National Pollution Funds Center.....	Alexandria, Va.
Omega Navigation Center.....	Alexandria, Va.
Telecomm. & Info System Command .....	Alexandria, Va.
Academy.....	New London, Conn.
Reserve Training Center .....	Yorktown, Va.
Recruit Training Center .....	Cape May, N.J.
Training Center .....	Petaluma, Calif.
Aviation Training Center.....	Mobile, Ala.
Aviation Technical Training Center.....	Elizabeth City, N.C.
Aviation Repair & Supply Center.....	Elizabeth City, N.C.
National Strike Force .....	Elizabeth City, N.C.
National Motor Lifeboat School .....	Ilwaco, Wash.
Institute .....	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Finance Center .....	Chesapeake, Va.
Operations Systems Center .....	Martinsburg, W. Va.
Yard .....	Curtis Bay, Md.
Supply Center.....	Curtis Bay, Md.
Pay and Personnel Center .....	Topeka, Kan.
International Ice Patrol .....	Groton, Conn.
Research & Development Center .....	Groton, Conn.
Electronics Engineering Center .....	Wildwood, N.J.
Activities Europe .....	London
Command, Display & Support Facility ....	Portsmouth, Va.





# KEEPING THE CG MOBILE

## FROM RESCUES ON THE HIGH SEAS TO AIRBORNE DRUG INTERDICTIONS

**T**he Coast Guard operates cutters, boats, helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft.

All watercraft less than 65 feet in length fall under the classification of boat, including motor lifeboats, surfboats, utility boats, ports-and-waterways boats, aids-to-navigation boats and port-security boats, among others.

A cutter is any vessel 65 feet in length or more, that can accommodate a crew for extended deployment. Cutter crews range from six to more than 180 people.

Fixed-wing aircraft operate from large and small air stations. Rotary-wing aircraft operate from air stations, flight-deck-equipped cutters and air facilities throughout the United States.

### CUTTERS

#### BUOY TENDERS, COASTAL (WLM)

Lengths:.....133-157 feet  
Crew:.....1-5 officers  
23-28 enlisted  
Max. speed:.....9-12 knots  
Max. range: .....3,000-4,500 mi.  
Missions:.....Short-range ATON, ice ops., SAR  
Inventory: .....11

#### BUOY TENDERS, INLAND (WLI)

Length: .....65-100 feet  
Crew: .....1 officer  
8-15 enlisted  
Max. speed:.....9-10 knots  
Max. range: .....1,700-2,700 mi.

Missions: .....Short-range ATON, ice ops., SAR  
Inventory: .....6

#### BUOY TENDERS, RIVER (WLR)

Length: .....65-115 feet  
Crew: .....13-22 enlisted  
Max. speed:.....10 knots  
Max. range: .....3,500-11,600 mi.  
Missions: .....Short-range ATON, SAR  
Inventory: .....18

#### BUOY TENDERS, SEAGOING (WLB)

Length: .....180 feet  
Crew: .....7 officers  
45 enlisted  
Max. speed:.....12-14 knots  
Max. range: .....13,500-31,000 mi.  
Missions:.....Short-range ATON, LE, ice ops., SAR  
Inventory: .....26

#### CONSTRUCTION TENDERS, INLAND (WLIC)

Length: .....75-160 feet  
Crew: .....1 officer  
13-14 enlisted  
Max. speed:.....8-10 knots  
Max. range: .....2,200-2,500 mi.  
Missions: .....Short-range ATON, SAR  
Inventory: .....16

#### HARBOR TUGS (WYTL)

Length: .....65 feet  
Crew: .....6 enlisted  
Max. speed:.....10 knots  
Max. range: .....850-900 mi.  
Missions: .....Ice ops., SAR, pollution resp.

Inventory: .....14

#### HIGH ENDURANCE CUTTERS (WHEC)

Length: .....378 feet  
Crew:.....20 officers  
156 enlisted  
Max. speed:.....29 knots  
Max. range: .....14,000 mi.  
Missions: .....LE, def. ops., SAR  
Inventory: .....11



41-foot utility boat

#### ICEBREAKERS (WAGB)

Length: .....290-399 feet  
Crew: .....8-14 officers  
67-125 enlisted  
Max. speed:.....18-18.7 knots  
Max. range: .....28,000-41,000 mi.  
Missions: ...Ice ops., marine sci., SAR



Inventory: .....3

**ICEBREAKING TUGS  
(WTGB)**

Length: .....140 feet  
 Crew: .....3 officers  
                     14 enlisted  
 Max. speed: .....14.7 knots  
 Max. range: .....4,000 mi.  
 Missions: .....Ice ops., SAR,  
                     pollution resp., LE, ATON  
 Inventory: .....9

**MEDIUM ENDURANCE CUTTERS  
(WMEC)**

Length: .....180-270 feet  
 Crew: .....8-14 officers  
                     60-86 enlisted  
 Max. speed: .....14-19.5 knots  
 Max. range: .....9,900-22,000 mi.

Inventory: .....91

**TRAINING CUTTER  
(WIX)**

Length: .....295 feet  
 Max. speed: .....11-16 knots (full sail)  
 Max. range: .....5,450 mi.  
 Training complement: .....12 officers  
                                     38 enlisted, 150 cadets (avg.)  
 Mission: .....Training Coast Guard  
                     Academy cadets, officer candidates  
 Inventory: .....1 (CGC Eagle)

**AIRCRAFT****HC-130H  
HERCULES**

Type: .....Fixed  
 Endurance: .....14 hrs.  
 Cruise speed: .....290 knots

Missions: .....SAR, LE, env. resp.  
 Inventory: .....36

**RG-8A  
CONDOR**

Type: .....Fixed  
 Endurance: .....8 hrs.  
 Cruise speed: .....100 knots  
 Attributes: .....Single-engine, 2-seat,  
                     reconnaissance-equipped  
 Mission: .....Electronic air detection  
                     for drug interdiction  
 Inventory: .....2

**CH-3E  
PELICAN**

Type: .....Rotary  
 Endurance: .....6 hrs.  
 Cruise speed: .....120 knots  
 Attributes: .....Med.-range recovery  
 Missions: .....SAR, LE,  
                     env. resp., ice ops  
 Inventory: .....9

**HH-3F  
PELICAN**

Type: .....Rotary  
 Endurance: .....6 hrs.  
 Cruise speed: .....120 knots  
 Attributes: .....Med.-range recovery  
 Missions: .....SAR, LE,  
                     env. resp., ice ops  
 Inventory: .....36

**HH-60J  
JAYHAWK**

Type: .....Rotary  
 Endurance: .....6 hrs.  
 Cruise speed: .....120 knots  
 Attributes: .....Med.-range recovery  
 Missions: .....SAR, LE,  
                     env. resp., ice ops  
 Inventory: .....25

**HH-65A  
DOLPHIN**

Type: .....Rotary  
 Endurance: .....3.5 hrs.  
 Cruise speed: .....125 knots  
 Attributes: .....Short-range recovery  
 Missions: .....SAR, LE,  
                     env. resp., ice ops  
 Inventory: .....96

**HH-65A Dolphin**

Missions: .....LE, def. ops., SAR  
 Inventory: .....33

**PATROL BOATS  
(WPB)**

Length: .....82-110 feet  
 Crew: .....2 officers  
                     10-14 enlisted  
 Max. speed: .....20-26 knots  
 Max. range: .....490-1,800 mi.  
 Missions: .....LE, SAR, def. ops.

Attributes: .....4 Allison  
                     T56-A-7/15 turboprop engines  
 Mission: .....Long-range workhorse  
 Inventory: .....30

**HU-25  
GUARDIAN**

Type: .....Fixed  
 Endurance: .....5.75 hrs.  
 Cruise speed: .....410 knots  
 Attributes: .....Twin fan jet



# AROUND THE

## PACIFIC AREA

### 11TH DISTRICT

Active .....1,347  
Reserve.....1,025  
Auxiliary .....4,147  
Civilian .....99

### 13TH DISTRICT

Active .....3,000  
Reserve.....760  
Auxiliary .....1,900  
Civilian .....170

### 14TH DISTRICT

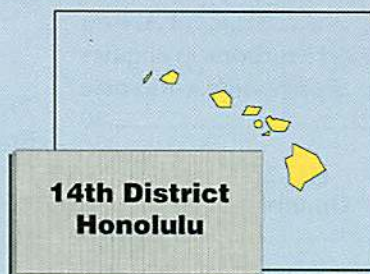
Active .....1,255  
Reserve.....153  
Auxiliary .....605  
Civilian .....90

### 17TH DISTRICT

Active .....2,095  
Reserve.....47  
Auxiliary .....421  
Civilian .....150



Training Center  
Petaluma, Calif.



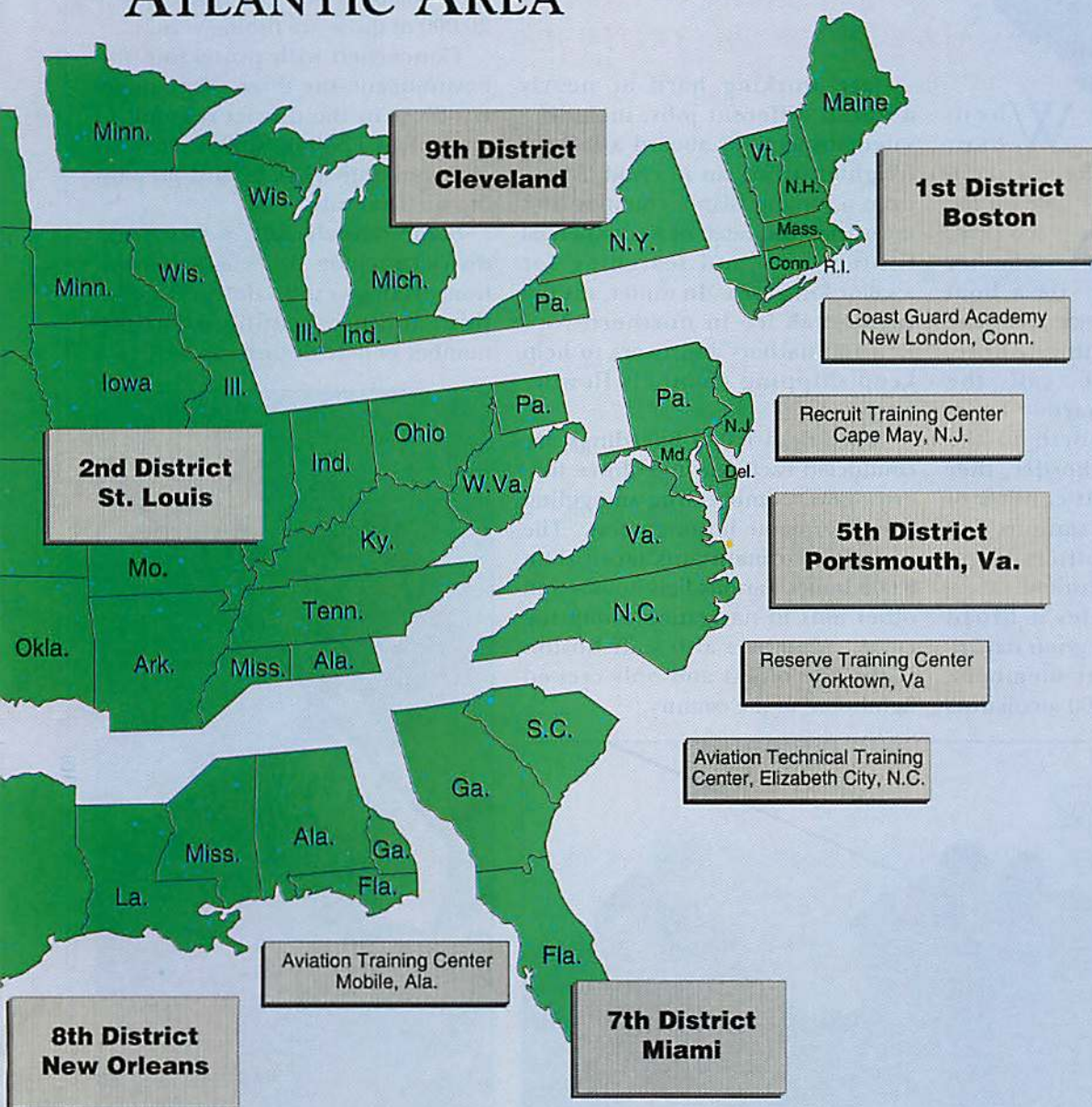
### EQUIPMENT TOTALS:

WHECs .....11  
WMECs .....33  
Icebreakers/ tugs .....12  
Patrol boats.....91



# COAST GUARD

## ATLANTIC AREA



### 1ST DISTRICT

Active .....3,400  
Reserve .....2,000  
Auxiliary .....7,000  
Civilian .....235

### 2ND DISTRICT

Active .....810  
Reserve .....1,100  
Auxiliary .....3,700  
Civilian .....83

### 5TH DISTRICT

Active .....2,500  
Reserve .....2,500  
Auxiliary .....7,000  
Civilian .....150

### 7TH DISTRICT

Active .....4,900  
Reserve .....1,470  
Auxiliary .....4,746  
Civilian .....266

### 8TH DISTRICT

Active .....2,800  
Reserve .....1,200  
Auxiliary .....2,200  
Civilian .....200

### 9TH DISTRICT

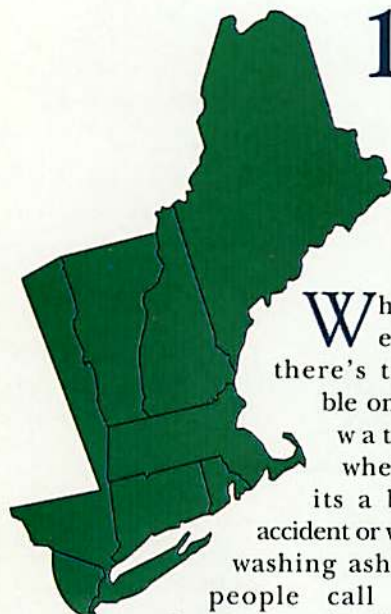
Active .....2,300  
Reserve .....1,100  
Auxiliary .....5,500  
Civilian .....100

Harbor tugs .....14  
Buoy tenders .....61  
Construction tenders .....16  
Aircraft .....250  
Smallboats .....2,000



# 1ST DISTRICT

FROM MARITIME LAW TO  
ICEBREAKING — NORTH  
ATLANTIC WORK CONTINUES



When ever there's trouble on the water, whether it's a boat accident or waste washing ashore, people call the Coast Guard. From

Tom's River, N.J., north to the Maine and Canadian border, they call the 1st District. It consists of eight groups, two air stations and three marine safety offices along nearly 2,000 miles of coastline.

The district handles a broad range of tasks. On any given day, almost 3,400 active-duty members, 2,000 reservists and 7,000 auxiliaries

— are working hard at nearly a dozen different jobs, including safety inspections aboard a foreign freighter, flying an ill child ashore from a remote island, counting and measuring the catch of a commercial fishing boat, and searching for a sailor lost at sea. In winter, district tugs break ice in northern New England harbors and rivers to help keep shipping channels flowing freely.

More than 6,000 boardings are conducted each year to enforce fisheries laws, combat drug smuggling and to promote boating safety. The district also maintains more than 9,000 buoys, various lighthouses and other aids to navigation along the coast. Members also staff Boston Light, the oldest and only crewed lighthouse in the country.

District members annually inspect more than 5,700 passenger boats, provide licensing and merchant papers to more than 6,000 mariners, and issue documentation to more than 50,000 vessels per year. Nearly 20,000 of those are fishing vessels.

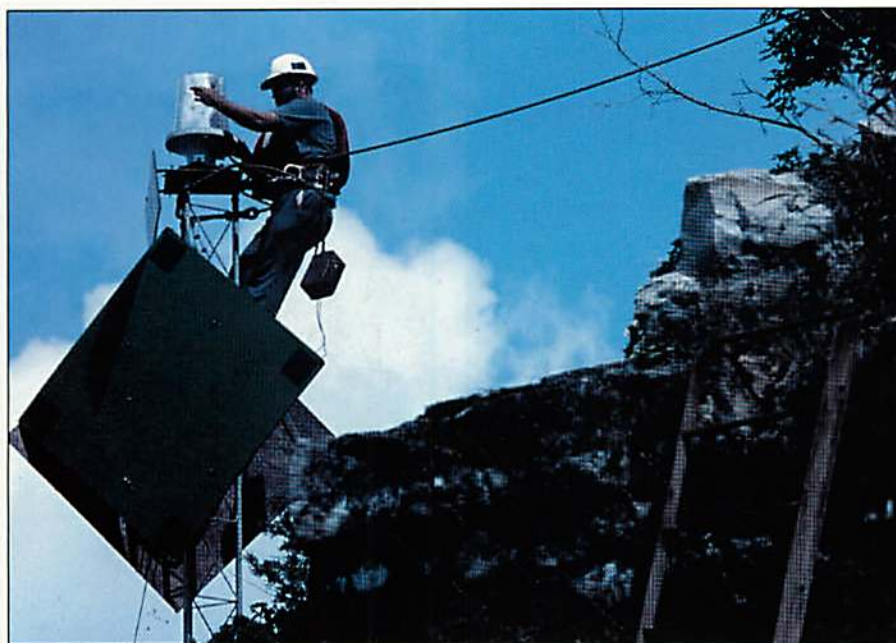
Concerned with protecting the environment, the three marine safety offices in the district respond to more than 1,500 oil spills each year, and constantly work toward preventing such hazards.

Some new challenges facing the district include fisheries conservation, fishing-vessel safety, oil pollution, and prosecuting the rising number of false distress cases.



(Left) Coast Guardsmen check out the "catch of the day" during a law-enforcement patrol. (Above) A one-person aids-to-navigation show? No way. The district is responsible for more than 9,000 buoys and other aids to navigation.





## 2ND DISTRICT

### PROVIDING SAFETY FOR PASSAGE OF CARGO ON VITAL WESTERN RIVERS

From Pittsburgh west to Denver — St. Paul, Minn., south to Baton Rouge, La., — the 2nd District, headquartered in St. Louis, has an enormous area of responsibility including 22 states and 6,500 miles of waterways.

The district is also responsible for 13,000 miles of shoreline and two of the largest U.S. inland ports — Pittsburgh and St. Louis — all linking the eastern, northern and Midwestern states to the Gulf of Mexico and the world.

District members maintain more than 14,000 aids to navigation, and work with the Army Corps of Engineers to provide safe navigation for 700 million tons of commercial river traffic per year. The district also regulates 1,600 bridges that span navigable waterways.

The 2nd District's assets consist of 18 river buoy tenders, six marine safety offices, five marine safety detachments, three groups, one Omega station, three Ioran stations, four director-of-auxiliary offices, 810 active-duty members, 1,100 reservists and 3,700 auxiliaries.

Auxiliaries are a primary asset in the district's boating-safety program, carrying a major portion of the search-and-rescue load.

Commercial transport on this vast inland network of waterways is extremely cost-efficient and beneficial to society. One 15-barge unit tow transports as much cargo (22,500 tons) as 870 truck trailers or 225 rail cars.

The Coast Guard's oil-spill preparedness and response mission is different than in coastal zones. Any hazardous materials spilled on the

(Left) More than 14,000 buoys and fixed navigational aids on Midwest rivers require frequent maintenance. This keeps the 2nd District's 18 river buoy tenders busy. (Above) The Midwest flood of 1993 left thousands homeless, paralyzed the inland transportation system, and showcased the professionalism of district members.

river immediately moves downstream at up to 8 mph — potentially endangering sensitive environmental resources. Response often means not trying to contain spilled substances, but rather trying to direct it mid-stream to ensure proper dispersion.

The Midwest flood of 1993 affected more than 10 states and thousands of people. It caused \$10 billion to \$15 billion of damage after the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, along with their tributaries, flooded, covering more than 15,000 square miles — an area greater than Lake Erie or Lake Ontario.

The Mississippi River alone stayed above flood stage for 88 days. Members of the 2nd District went beyond the call of duty during the flood to do what they do best — help people.





## 5TH DISTRICT

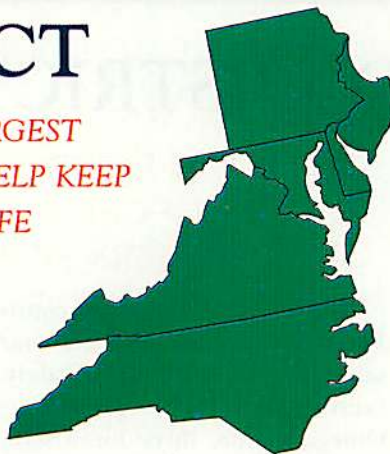
**REFEREE FOR THE WORLD'S LARGEST  
NATURAL HARBOR, MEMBERS HELP KEEP  
WATERS CLEAN, GREEN AND SAFE**

The 5th District extends from central Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey to southern North Carolina and 200 miles off shore. It includes 156,000 square miles of open ocean, bays, rivers, wetlands and tidal marshes.

The district's waters are one of America's most valuable natural resources. Members work every day to prevent harm to this resource, while at the same time striving to protect the public from injury on these sometimes unforgiving waters through educational programs.

The district has seven groups, five marine safety offices, 38 cutters, six helicopters, four C-130 aircraft, 10 aids-to-navigation teams, two air stations and one loran station.

In 1992, district members handled more than 9,650 search-and-rescue cases, saved nearly 400 lives and protected close to \$270 million in



property. District smallboat stations are the first to have received the new 47-foot motor lifeboats, which will undergo testing and evaluation at stations nationwide.

The day after Hurricane Emily ravaged Group Cape Hatteras, N.C., reconstruction teams from Support Centers Portsmouth and Elizabeth City arrived to begin repairs to the facility. District members also volunteered their time to help rebuild the Cape Hatteras community.

The district is the referee for the world's largest natural harbor — the Chesapeake Bay. Much of the nation's exports leave from 5th District

(Left) Based on vessel-traffic-system criteria, the 5th District port of Hampton Roads, Va., recently ranked highly against other harbors. During 1991, \$18 billion worth of commerce was safely exported from the port. (Above) Navigational aids dot the 156,000 square miles of bays, rivers, wetlands, open ocean and tidal marshes that the district has responsibility for.

ports. Of 23 ports surveyed recently, using vessel-traffic-service criteria, Hampton Roads was highly ranked.

District aids to navigation help mariners safely navigate the treacherous waters of Cape Hatteras, Diamond Shoals, and the area off the North Carolina coast known as the *Graveyard of the Atlantic*.

Behind-the-scene efforts include development of safer boating practices and coordination of industrial and on-the-water safety standards.

The district's "silent" missions ensure the safety and security of marine transportation on the busy waterways of the Chesapeake Bay, Delaware bays, and all its tributaries.



# 7TH DISTRICT

1.8 MILLION SQUARE MILES OF  
WATER KEEP CG BUSY WITH  
VARIETY OF HIGH-TEMPO MISSIONS



Nearly 5,000 Coast Guard members stand guard over the 7th District's 1.8 million square miles of ocean, including the waters off South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Puerto Rico and most of the Caribbean. A variety of high-tempo missions keep units extremely busy. On any given day, more than a quarter of all district cutters and aircraft are underway or flying.

Nearly 9,000 search-and-rescue cases are conducted in the district each year, with more than 1,000 lives saved. In March 1993, 158 people were rescued during the "Storm of the Century" as hurricane-force winds created severe coastal flooding and heavy surf along the eastern seaboard and in the Gulf of Mexico.

Migrants continued to flood toward the United States in 1993, primarily from Haiti, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. In January 1993,

Operation Able Manner was initiated off Haiti's coast to save migrants from unseaworthy vessels and to help avoid a mass migration. Meanwhile, the largest number of Cuban migrants since the 1980 Mariel boatlift took to the seas; more than 3,000 are expected to be rescued by the Coast Guard by 1994.

Within the district is the world's largest cruise-ship fleet, requiring extensive marine-safety inspections.

The number of sensitive ecosystems in the Florida Keys and marshes of South Carolina and Georgia require quick reactions by pollution-response members.

The district also maintains more than 6,300 federal aids to navigation. Another 4,400 privately-owned aids dot the district, and nearly 400 bridges are monitored.

The 7th District remains on the front line in the war on drugs, directing more than 90 percent of all Coast Guard drug interdictions. Units helped seize more than 200,000 pounds of contraband in 1993, including 5.5 tons of cocaine from a single freighter — the second largest maritime seizure in history.

Fisheries enforcement is also a growing mission, with about one-third of the district's 8,000 annual boardings involving fishing vessels.

There are 24 foreign countries bordering district waters. Units interface with the navies and coast guards of those nations nearly every day, coordinating law enforcement, SAR, and other missions.

From South Carolina to South America, the Coast Guard's 7th District remains in the forefront for the missions of the 1990s.

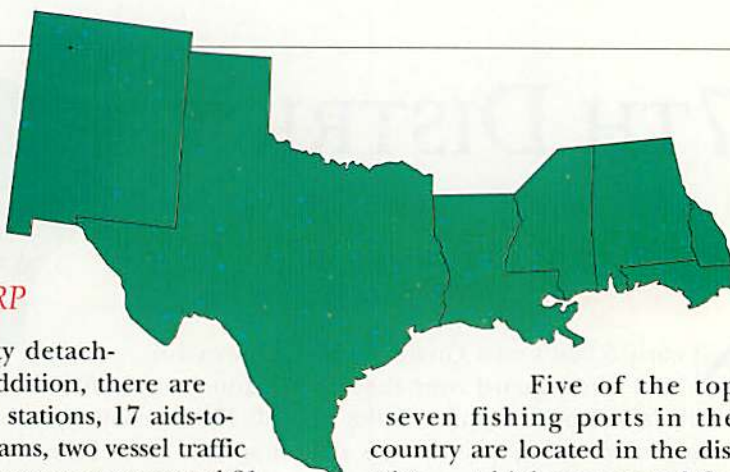


(Left) Nearly 9,000 search-and-rescue cases conducted by the 7th District each year keep aircraft and cutters busy. (Above) District members constantly rescue Cuban, Haitian and Dominican migrants trying to reach the United States in unsafe boats.



## 8TH DISTRICT

OFFSHORE OIL-, GAS-PRODUCING RIGS, LARGEST CONCENTRATION OF FISHING VESSELS KEEP CREW SHARP



The 8th District, headquartered in New Orleans, covers some 1,200 miles of coastline and 2,100 miles of inland waterways from St. Marks, Fla., to Brownsville, Texas, — roughly one-half of the Gulf of Mexico.

There are approximately 2,800 active-duty members, 1,200 reservists, 2,200 auxiliaries and 200 civilians serving the district. Each year, the district responds to more than 5,000 search-and-rescue cases, saves nearly 700 lives, maintains 8,100 navigational aids, and responds to about 6,000 pollution incidents in the Gulf of Mexico and inland navigable waterways. Property saved totals more than \$130 million.

The district is comprised of four groups, three air stations, two bases, seven marine safety offices and three

marine safety detachments. In addition, there are 14 smallboat stations, 17 aids-to-navigation teams, two vessel traffic services, four reserve groups and 21 reserve units. The district also serves as home for 13 patrol boats and 12 buoy tenders.

District ports of New Orleans and Houston are two of the busiest ports in the nation with more than 2 million barrels of oil and 1 million tons of cargo imported daily there.

There are more than 6,500 oil- and gas-producing wells, along with 130 offshore rigs and platforms in the Gulf of Mexico that keep the district's marine-safety program busy. Combined, they produce more than 324 million barrels of crude oil and 4.5 billion cubic feet of natural gas yearly.

Five of the top seven fishing ports in the country are located in the district — which accounted for nearly 40 percent of fish caught by U.S. commercial fishing in 1992.

Also located in the district are the Aviation Training Center and Gulf Strike Team, in Mobile, Ala.; Fire and Safety Test Detachment at Av-Tracen Mobile; National Data Buoy Center, in Bay St. Louis, Miss.; two medium-endurance cutters, one support center, one communications station and four loran stations.



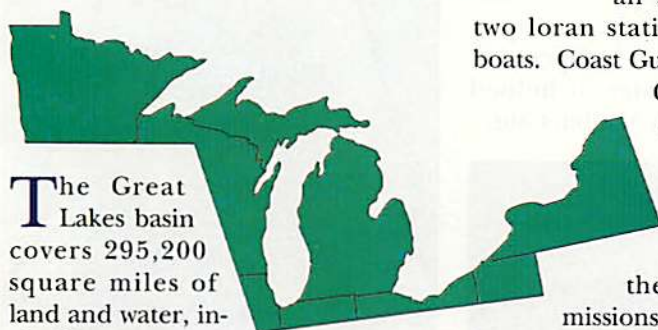
(Left) Eighth District crewman BM2 David S. Adcock patrols the site of an Amtrak CSX passenger train that crashed on a remote district river in September. (Above) With more than 130 offshore rigs and platforms, district members are often called to battle disasters in the Gulf.





## 9TH DISTRICT

MEMBERS MEET OPERATIONAL,  
LOGISTICAL CHALLENGES ON GREAT  
LAKES FOR NEARLY 200 YEARS



The Great Lakes basin covers 295,200 square miles of land and water, including nearly 6,700 miles of American shoreline.

Portions of eight U.S. states are part of this shoreline. Twenty-six million American citizens rely on the lakes for both recreation and livelihoods. Economically, it's also one of the most important areas in North America.

Serving the needs of the public within the 9th District are more than 2,300 active-duty members, 100 civilians, 1,100 reservists and 5,500 auxiliaries.

The district facilities include 92 units in all, of which 48 are stations, dotting the shoreline from Alexandria Bay, N.Y., to Duluth, Minn.

There are also three air stations, 10 cutters, two loran stations and 132 small-boats. Coast Guard members on the

Great Lakes represent a wide range of program areas and have established a good balance among all

the service's principal missions, including icebreaking, search and rescue, law enforcement, marine safety, environmental protection and port security.

District SAR units, aided by both reservists and auxiliaries, handle close to 9,000 cases annually. Five stations are ranked among the Coast Guard's 10 busiest stations.

To educate and assist the district's rapidly growing boating population, the auxiliary is heavily relied upon. With more than one-third of the recreational boats in America located in the Great Lakes, the auxiliary



(Left) Training never stops in the 9th District since many rescues are performed on ice-covered waters during harsh winter months. (Above) Two district members help maintain one of more than 4,000 navigational aids.

provides a valuable contribution to the success of the Coast Guard's SAR and boating-safety missions.

To facilitate commerce on the lakes during the winter months, the service maintains five 140-foot icebreaking tugs and three 180-foot icebreaking buoy tenders.

Throughout the lakes there are more than 3,300 buoys and 750 navigational lights and fixed aids that the district maintains.

The district also maintains eight marine safety offices and one marine inspection office.

Nine captains of the port carry out the service's port-safety program within the district's boundaries.

The Great Lakes provide the Coast Guard with a wide range of operational and logistical challenges — challenges that have been met on and above these waters for nearly 200 years.



# 11TH DISTRICT

**MULTI-MISSION CAPABILITIES CONTINUE  
AS MIGRANT INTERDICTION, FIRESTORMS,  
SEARCH AND RESCUE KEEP MEMBERS BUSY**

The 11th District's history began in 1849 when the California Gold Rush drew an overwhelming influx of ships, miners, merchants and profiteers. Into this near-chaos, the federal government sent the Revenue Cutter *Lawrence* to act as police, judge, customs agent and whatever else was needed to provide a steady influence.

This ability to perform many missions continues today as district personnel provide important maritime services for the citizens of California, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

The district's 1,347 active-duty members have been in the forefront of the struggle against illegal migration. In 1993, more than 1,300 Chinese migrants were detained as they attempted to enter the United States.

The struggle included the seizure of three vessels carrying 659 undocu-

mented Chinese migrants off the coast of Mexico.

Close cooperation between Coast Guard, State Department, Immigration and Naturalization Service and Mexican authorities, brought Operation Tracker to a safe conclusion when the ships, crews and migrants were turned over to Mexican authorities.

Within the district's 4.8 million square miles, 7,898 search-and-rescue cases were successfully performed, saving 556 persons, assisting 11,872 more, while saving more than \$29 million worth of property.

The *CGC Conifer* demonstrated its multi-mission capabilities in 1993. While continuing to perform its aids-to-navigation mission, it was one of several cutters involved in Operation Tracker. Months later, it helped combat a firestorm in Malibu, Calif.



The *Conifer* and the *CGC Buttonwood*, in conjunction with four ATON teams, service 1,250 navigational aids.

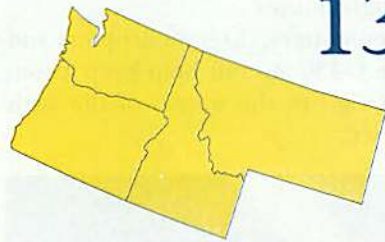
The district's auxiliary has been the architect of change as it forges closer boating-safety ties with the states.

The 1,025 person reserve program is also undergoing a major change, as each district unit takes steps to fully integrate reservists into every facet of the command. These efforts will result in a more cohesive unit. The traditional lines separating active-duty and reserve will be gone.



(Left) Station Humboldt Bay, Calif., the 11th District's northernmost station, is designed similar to New England stations built during the late 19th century. (Above) SN Rob Webster, of Aids to Navigation Team San Diego, inspects 1,000-watt lamps in the Point Loma Light. The district maintains 1,250 navigational aids.





## 13TH DISTRICT

ENTHUSIASM, INNOVATION,  
PROFESSIONALISM DRIVING  
FORCES OF 'TEAM 13'

The steep cliffs, rocky shores and rugged coastline of the Pacific Northwest are a tourist's delight, but for the unwary or careless mariner the hazards of the North Pacific are unforgiving.

It is in this challenging environment that the members of the 13th District test their skill and courage on a daily basis.

During 1993, district units responded to 5,072 search-and-rescue cases, saved 190 people, assisted another 10,408, and saved more than \$8.6 million in property.

The 47-foot motor lifeboat — representing the latest in surface search-and-rescue technology — will soon be on-line at Station Tillamook Bay and Station Umpqua River in Oregon. These two pre-production boats join the prototype presently in service at Station Cape Disappointment, Wash.

Protection and preservation of

the nation's natural resources, including the important North Pacific fisheries, is a high priority for the district. More than 16,000 commercial fishing vessels, including a large number of the Alaskan fleet, are homeported in the Pacific Northwest. Fisheries enforcement complements programs to improve the safety of one of the most dangerous occupations — commercial fishing.

Maritime environmental protection is a high-visibility mission that is the prime responsibility of marine safety offices in Seattle and Portland, Ore. Frequent spill-response exercises, which test the ability of federal, state and local agencies to work together, attract media and public attention.

Prevention is the key to avoiding putting response plans into action.

The nation's only international vessel traffic service, which works with Canadians to prevent collisions,



(Left) Assets of 13th District's Group Astoria, Ore., practice direct-deployment helicopter hoists. (Above) District auxiliaries play an important role in educating recreational boaters.

helped avoid 34 potential major collisions.

In August and September 1993, Operation Forward Sentinel '93 tested the district's active-duty, reserve and auxiliary members in deploying to the imaginary country of Yeltina to carry out missions in support of national defense objectives. Teamwork, enthusiasm and innovation were the buzzwords of the largest such deployment of more than 1,200 Coast Guardsmen to the Washington state coast.

Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana are duty stations and home for more than 3,000 active-duty members, 1,900 auxiliaries, 760 reservists and 170 civilians who make up "Team 13."



# 14TH DISTRICT

## CG PRESERVES PARADISE WHILE PROMOTING PACIFIC ISLAND, ASIAN TEAMWORK, NATION BUILDING

On Sept. 4, 1849, the Revenue Cutter *Lawrence* was towed by natives into Honolulu Harbor, marking the beginning of a Coast Guard presence in Hawaii.

While in Honolulu, the cutter was cleaned and overhauled for the last leg of its voyage to California. The vessel's log noted that 17 Hawaiian islanders accompanied the ship as additional crewmembers.

Since then, cutters routinely stopped in Hawaii to patrol nearby waters.

The 14th District officially began in 1939 under the command of CDR George T. Finley, the first of 26 district commanders.

Geographically, the district is the largest command in the Coast Guard. It is comprised of nearly 18 million square miles of land and sea from the Central Pacific to the Indian Ocean. More than 2,000 Coast Guard members serve the district.

A myriad of missions is carried out, from the traditional role of

search and rescue to environmental protection. In 1992, district assets responded to nearly 1,600 calls for assistance, saved 291 lives and \$1.9 million worth of property. District members also share maritime knowledge with Pacific Island and Asian nations through a nation-building program.

District and Pacific Area cutters and aircraft routinely patrol the Pacific to enforce the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, which established a controlled fishing area within 200 miles of U.S. shores, including Guam, the Northern Marianas Islands, American Samoa and other U.S. Pacific territories. The *CGC Galveston Island* seized two Taiwanese fishing vessels in 1993 for illegally operating within the Exclusive Economic Zone.

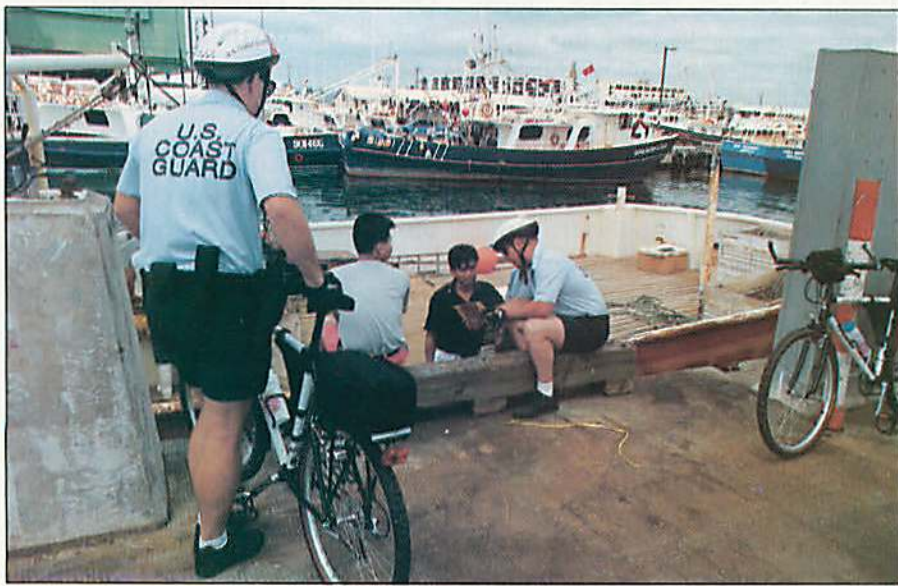
Marine safety is also a continuing district concern. Merchant vessels and port facilities are inspected and vessel operators are licensed by

Marine Safety Office Honolulu.

With the implementation of the Global Positioning System, the Coast Guard's eight loran stations in the Pacific were either closed or turned over to the Japanese government by Oct. 1.

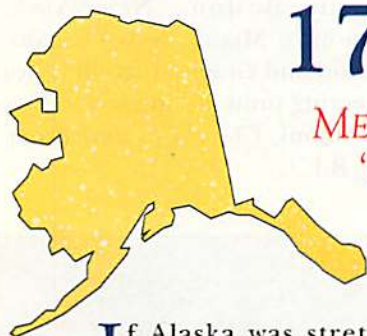
Three buoy tenders, together with Aids to Navigation Team Honolulu, maintain more than 500 aids to navigation district wide, including five lighthouses.

Ten cutters, three helicopters and three C-130 aircraft help keep a constant vigil in the waters of the 14th District.



(Left) A Marine Safety Office Honolulu bike patrol hands out literature in hopes of educating boaters about new maritime laws. (Above) Hawaii's Makapuu Point Lighthouse continues to be a beacon of guidance after 84 years of service. Its powerful light reaches 19 miles out to sea.





## 17TH DISTRICT

MEMBERS PROUD TO SERVE IN  
'LAST FRONTIER,' WHERE AREA  
SPANS FOUR TIME ZONES

If Alaska was stretched across the "Lower 48" states, Ketchikan would be on the Eastern Florida coast, Barrow would be in North Dakota, and Attu would be near the beaches in California.

The 42 Alaskan Coast Guard units have more area to cover than the rest of the districts combined. In a state that is one-fifth the size of the rest of the country — 17th District members have plenty to do.

The Alaskan coastline is about 33,000 miles long, more than twice the length of the eastern seaboard.

About 2,095 active-duty members watch over 3,853,500 square miles of water. That compares to 3,615,123 square miles in the rest of the country.

Helping with missions in Alaska are 421 auxiliarists, 47 reservists

and about 150 civilians.

As always, the primary mission for the district is search and rescue. During fiscal 1992, district members saved 123 lives and prevented the loss of property worth \$47,104,000. In addition, they assisted 2,246 people with \$72,288,000 worth of property.

Fisheries law enforcement is also big in Alaska. Between 1985 and 1992, more than \$7 million in fines was collected from fishing vessels not following fishery laws.

Patrol boats in Alaska routinely conduct more than 20 boardings per day. Two medium-endurance cutters and nine patrol boats also receive assistance from several 378-foot cutters that routinely patrol Alaskan waters from other West Coast districts.

Also helping with law-enforcement efforts are six C-130 aircraft



(Left) A 17th District HH-60J helicopter prepares to depart Air Station Sitka, Alaska, with Mt. Edgecumbe in the background. (Above) District members prepare to replace a radar beacon on a tower in Alaska's North Slope Borough. Members make the trip annually to service navigational aids above the Arctic Circle.

and 11 helicopters. Air Station Sitka has three helicopters and Air Station Kodiak has the rest.

Although marine safety has always been a major concern in the district, the grounding of the *Exxon Valdez* in 1989 put the Alaskan environment in the public's eye. Since then, the district has obtained much more equipment to help deal with any type of pollution case.

Seven buoy tenders and an aids-to-navigation team maintain nearly 1,300 navigational aids, including buoys, lighthouses and other structures.

Members are proud to serve in the "Last Frontier" — a state that spans the distance of four time zones.



# ATLANTIC AREA

40 STATES, 4.3M SQUARE MILES  
OF OCEAN MAKE UP CG's DIVERSE  
EASTERN AREA OF OPERATIONS

**A**tlantic Area is located on Governors Island, N.Y., in the heart of New York Harbor. The missions and assets assigned to LantArea are as diverse as the Coast Guard itself.

The area spans 40 states, borders 29 foreign countries, and contains 4.3 million square miles of ocean.

LantArea is supported by a staff of 160 personnel, who are responsible for a broad range of resources, including 28 medium- and high-endurance cutters, four communications stations, 21 long-range and air-interdiction aircraft, the International Ice Patrol, C3I East, an air-interdiction facility, and six Ioran stations.

The area commander, a vice admiral, is also commander of Maritime Defense Zone Atlantic.

Approximately 20,000 active-duty, 8,000 reserve, 24,000 auxiliary and 2,300 civilian members carry out the Coast Guard's missions in LantArea.

The area operations center is search-and-rescue mission coordinator for all SAR that takes place on the seas beyond district boundaries. The operations center is also mission coordinator for SAR cases that involve more than one district.

LantArea manages all cutters 210 feet and above, and aircraft; it also handles requests for

area assets and schedules resources.

Operations also interfaces with other law-enforcement agencies and foreign maritime services, as well as the Defense Department.

Governors Island hosts the largest complex of Coast Guard facilities in the world and is homeport for the two area-controlled high-endurance cutters.

In all, more than 20 commands are represented in the Governors Island and New York City area.

The island provides its residents with a small-town sanctuary from the hustle and bustle of New York City, yet gives them access to one of the most exciting cities in the world.

## MLCLant

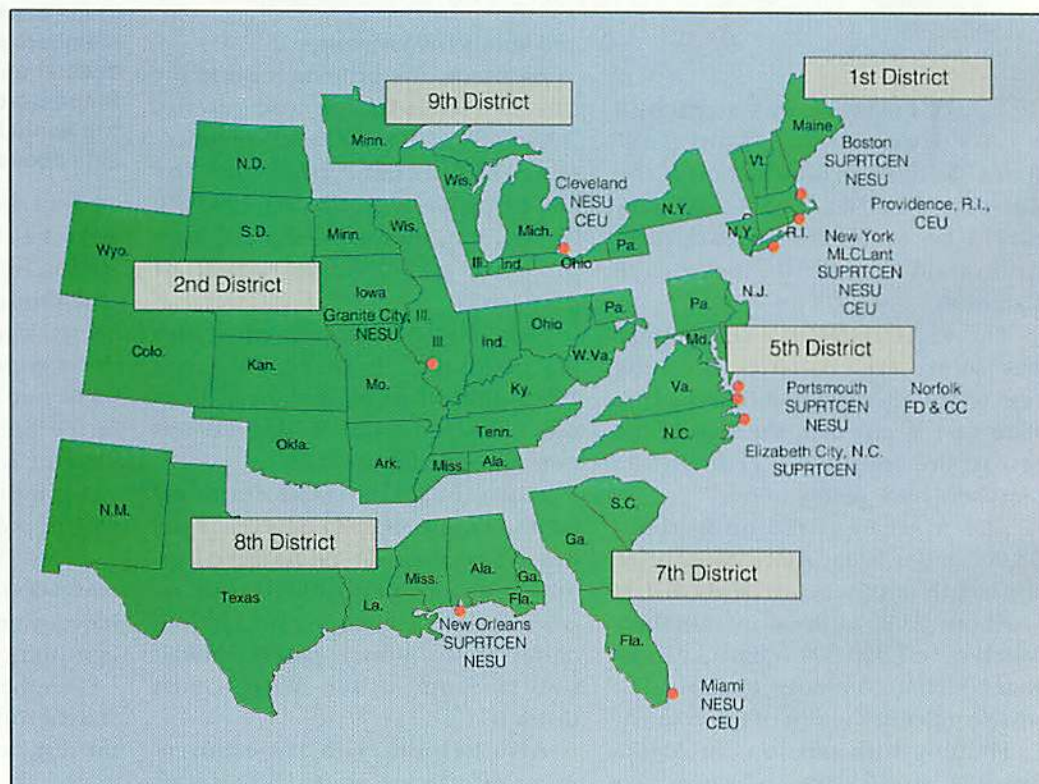
Ensuring operational readiness of the LantArea is the responsibility of the Maintenance and Logistics Command Atlantic.

This is accomplished by a network of more than 2,200 military and civilian members and an annual budget of nearly \$200 million.

A centralized staff, located on Governors Island in New York Harbor, consists of logistical, engineering, personnel, health, financial, legal and civil rights staff elements.

Field units consist of technical experts working near to units requiring their services. Twenty-three field staffs are located along the eastern seaboard.

These include support centers in New York City, Boston, Portsmouth, Va., Elizabeth City, N.C., and New Orleans; the Federal Design and Construction Center Atlantic in Norfolk, Va.; naval engineering support units in Boston, New York, Portsmouth, Miami, New Orleans, Cleveland and Granite City, Ill. Civil engineering units are located in New York, Miami, Cleveland and Providence, R.I.





# PACIFIC AREA

15,000 PEOPLE WORK AT CG'S  
FAR-FLUNG WESTERN COMMAND

**C**oordinating law-enforcement operations between the four West Coast districts is the primary mission of the Pacific Area command. The area of responsibility encompasses 74 million square miles. Ten high-endurance cutters provide the backbone of this effort with patrols to Alaska, the Western Pacific and Central America. Drug interdiction, fisheries enforcement, and illegal-migrant interdiction are the three maritime law-enforcement missions in PacArea.

Alaska leads the nation in the amount of fish landed with more than 3 million tons of salmon, halibut, squid and groundfish caught every year. Groundfish and salmon are caught in the Washington, Oregon and California region, and tuna, swordfish and marlin are targeted around Hawaii.

During 1993, PacArea units intercepted eight vessels attempting to smuggle 1,856 illegal Chinese migrants onto the West Coast. Interdiction efforts were coordinated with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and State Department.

More than 11,000 active-duty, reserve, civilian and auxiliary members are assigned to area districts and units. In addition to the 10 high-endurance cutters, there are seven medium-endurance cutters and two polar icebreakers.

Twenty-eight West Coast-based HH-65A Dolphin helicopters are deployable to polar icebreakers and high- and medium-endurance cutters, enhancing those ships' ability to perform the maritime missions of law enforcement and safety at sea.

The area command is located on

Coast Guard Island in San Francisco Bay. The area commander, a vice admiral, is also commander of Maritime Defense Zone Pacific. Operations, logistics and intelligence functions are performed from the command offices and also support the network of Loran-C stations in the Pacific.

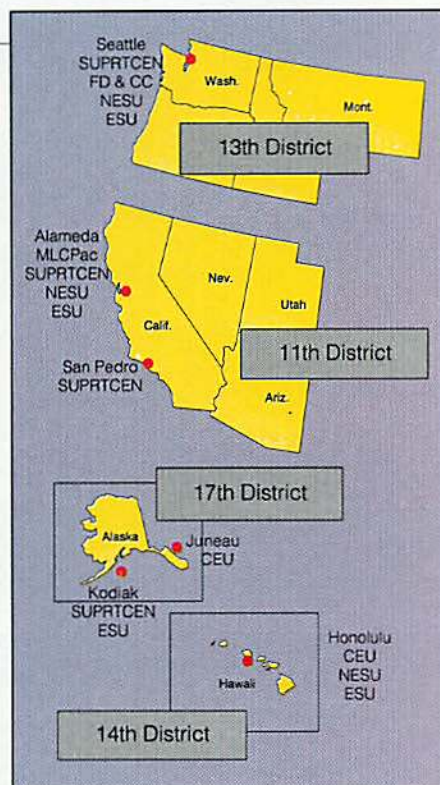
Coast Guard Island, at 67 acres, is homeport for four of the high-endurance cutters. Other commands on the island include Maintenance and Logistics Command Pacific, Joint Task Force 5, 11th District detachments, Marine Safety Office San Francisco Bay and Support Center Alameda, Calif.

## MLCPac

MLCPac's mission is to support PacArea operational readiness by ensuring Coast Guard vessels and shore facilities are fully capable of meeting their assigned missions. To achieve this, MLCPac provides a broad range of engineering, personnel, health and safety, financial management and legal services.

MLCPac accomplishes this with a central staff located on Coast Guard Island and a widespread network of 15 field support units. These specialists provide the technical expertise to keep ship and shore facilities operating at top efficiency — only aircraft maintenance falls outside the command's charter. MLCPac has more than 1,400 military and civilian employees with an annual budget of about \$190 million.

The central staff consists of divisions and staff elements: naval engineering, civil engineering, command, control and communications, health and safety, legal, personnel, finance, civil rights, compliance inspections and logistics. Field units, located close to customers, include naval engineering support units lo-



cated in Alameda, Calif., Honolulu, and Seattle; civil engineering units in Oakland, Calif., Honolulu and Juneau, Alaska; support centers in Alameda, San Pedro, Calif., Seattle, and Kodiak, Alaska; electronic support units in Alameda, Honolulu, Seattle and Kodiak; and the Facilities Design and Construction Center in Seattle.

The quality of life for members has seen dramatic improvements. New housing was built in many areas including Astoria, Ore., and Kodiak, Alaska; the Work-Life staffs were implemented ahead of schedule; and medical care for members and their families was improved while reducing costs.

The key to success at MLCPac is that engineering, administration, design and contracting policy is centralized, but the field units execute the projects and are located close to their customers.

Substantial savings have been achieved with larger and more consistent design, construction and maintenance contracts.



# ★ AN AVERAGE ★ COAST GUARD DAY

- ★ SAVED 15 LIVES
- ★ ASSISTED 330 PEOPLE
- ★ SAVED \$1,500,000 IN PROPERTY
- ★ CONDUCTED 144 SAR CASES
- ★ RESPONDED TO 34 OIL OR HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SPILLS
- ★ BOARDED 90 LARGE VESSELS FOR PORT SAFETY CHECKS
- ★ INSPECTED 64 COMMERCIAL VESSELS
- ★ INVESTIGATED 17 MARINE ACCIDENTS
- ★ SEIZED 318 POUNDS OF MARIJUANA AND 253 POUNDS OF COCAINE WITH A \$7.7M TOTAL STREET VALUE
- ★ SERVICED 150 AIDS TO NAVIGATION
- ★ INTERDICTED 112 ILLEGAL ALIENS

Source: G-M, G-NRS-1, G-OLE-1  
Figures as of August '93







For more information about the  
Coast Guard, call:

Coast Guard Recruiting:  
(800) 424-8883

Coast Guard Reserve:  
(800) 283-USCG

To report oil or chemical spills:  
(800) 424-8802

Boating Safety:  
(800) 368-5647

or call your local  
Coast Guard Station

